

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
LONDON
FOR THE YEAR 1936-37

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OFFICE of the HIGH COMMISSIONER for INDIA.

DATASTILLIAN UNIVERSITY - - -

, LUDWICH,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

From the High Commissioner for India, London,
To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Education, Health, and Lands.

E. S/253/18.

28th May, 1938

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a Report for the academic year ending 30th September 1937 on the work of the Education Department of the High Commissioner's Office prepared by Dr. Quayle, the Head of the Department.

2. Since he assumed charge of the Office of the High Commissioner, Sir Firoz Khan Noon has given personal attention to the many and varied questions concerning Indian students in this country, particularly to that relating to their future employment after the completion of their studies. The numerous interviews which he has readily given throughout the year have helped him to keep in close touch with the student community, who on their part have not failed to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to them.

3. The number of students for whom training facilities have been obtained in various branches of Engineering and Technology in collaboration with the India Store Department has increased as compared with previous years. While such facilities may reasonably be looked for from firms having trade connections in India, it is only natural that others with secret trade processes which have been discovered after laborious and patient research will hesitate to impart them to likely potential competitors. In this connection it is gratifying to note that a firm in England with large business connections in India has, in consultation with the High Commissioner, selected several Indian students for further training in England with a view to employing them in India. It is to be hoped that other firms similarly placed, including those who have already had such consultation, will see their way to take in likely Indians to test their suitability for responsible appointments in their branches in India; this is a matter which not only concerns the students but may prove of much importance to the firms themselves.

4. In view of the magnitude of the question of unemployment among educated youths in India and the attention which it is receiving from the Government of India and Provincial Governments, Dr. Quayle's remarks on this important subject in Section VII of the Report under "General Observations" deserve consideration. Experience has shown that the opportunities of employment in India for those who have returned from abroad, in many cases with excellent qualifications, are by no means easily available.

5. Year after year these Reports have rightly not failed to comment on the inadvisability of sending students ill-equipped for academic and other studies and with insufficient financial provision for their maintenance. There has been some improvement in recent years in the general standard of students coming to this country; yet from paragraph 28 of the Report it would appear that this matter, involving, as it does, physical, moral and financial factors, has yet to receive very much more attention from parents and guardians, who would be well advised to make full preliminary enquiries and subject their children or wards to a thorough medical examination in India before incurring the grave responsibility of sending them abroad.

6. The importance of devoting sufficient attention to modern languages by students in the Faculty of Technology has been rightly emphasised; this knowledge is not only useful for such education, but also in other spheres. With the increase of interest in the affairs of the different parts of the world, which have been brought nearer to one another by improved methods of communication and transport, the study of modern languages has become a necessity if full advantage is to be taken of the opportunities thus made available for international intercourse and co-operation. Indian students, while pursuing their studies, will also be well advised to devote such spare time as they can to the study of questions of social and industrial developments abroad, so that in due course they may be better fitted to take part in and contribute their rightful share to the ever-increasing activities undertaken in India for the material and moral welfare of the people in rural and industrial areas.

7. The Report gives an account of the very wide use which has been made of the facilities offered by the Department. Figures which appear in paragraph 2 and in Appendix IV show an increase in the number of students at the different universities and colleges. The number of students attending full-time courses during the year was 1,680 as compared with 1,484 in 1935-36 and 1,387 in 1934-35. Besides these, there is an appreciable number of students who are attending various professional or practical courses. The number of offers of admission obtained increased from 465 in 1934-35 to 561 in 1935-36 and 693 in the year under review. There is no doubt that the assistance afforded is fully appreciated, and this is again reflected in the large number of interviews granted by the officers of the Department, showing an increase from 4,240 in 1934-35 to 5,558 in 1936-37, giving a weekly average of well over 100 throughout the year. It would also appear that the services of the Accommodation Officer, who has not long been appointed, have been fully utilised by students seeking suitable accommodation and particularly by newcomers on their arrival in this country.

8. Dr. Quayle in successive Reports has pointed out the difficulties experienced in obtaining admission for students who come without the requisite qualifications or at too short notice, and has also drawn attention to the fact that the different educational institutions feel themselves obliged to consider the needs of students from other parts of the Empire and elsewhere besides those of this country. The heavy demand for admission to the Universities, especially those of Oxford and Cambridge, still continues, as may be seen from the fact that for 50 places at Cambridge no less than 380 applications were received, while at Oxford only 31 out of the 189 applicants obtained admission. It is, perhaps, not often realised that Indian students form the largest single national group amongst students in the Universities here coming from homes within the British Empire but outside the British Isles. The figures given in paragraph 29 of the Report are illuminating.

9. The High Commissioner has perused with very great pleasure and satisfaction the list of successes of Indian students both in the academic and athletic fields. The record of such achievements set forth in Appendices VI and VII continues to be excellent, and the long list of successes of post-graduate students is particularly pleasing.

10. It is gratifying to learn that the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 allocated for the first time in 1937 one of their Overseas Science Research Scholarships to India, and the High Commissioner shares the hope expressed in the Report that Indians will be made eligible for other important Empire scholarships.

11. The number of women coming from India for further studies has continued to show a small but steady increase, the numbers in attendance at the Universities and other educational institutions in 1936-37 being 126 as compared with 116 in 1935-36 and 107 in 1934-35. Appendix III (c) and (d) gives the information in detail. The High Commissioner has noted with pleasure that the women in general have given a very good account of themselves, and it augurs well for India that these students, most of whom it is expected will play an important rôle on their return home, are interesting themselves in the social and educational developments in this country and are taking full advantage of the opportunities offered to them. They will have ample scope to help their sisters, who, during the last few years, have been making rapid strides to improve the outlook and conditions of women in India.

12. In conclusion, Sir Firoz Khan Noon again desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the unfailing courtesy and assistance which he has received from the educational, professional and industrial authorities in this country, and to their continued readiness to co-operate with him in providing full opportunities of study and training for Indian students who come here. He also has much pleasure in recording his deep appreciation of the services of Dr. Quayle and his assistants, who, in spite of the increased pressure of work, have continued to discharge their duties with conscientious ability and keenness.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

I. MAJID,
Deputy High Commissioner

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

LONDON

FOR THE YEAR 1936—37

By THOMAS QUAYLE, C.I.E., D.Lit., M.A.,
Secretary to the High Commissioner, Education Department.

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REPORT
 on the
WORK OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION.

1. I have the honour to present, for the information of the High Commissioner, my Report on the work of the Education Department for the academic year ending 30th September 1937.

Section I.

GENERAL.

2. It will be noted from the figures summarized below that there has again been an increase in the number of students applying through the Department for admission to educational institutions in this country, whilst the number of offers of admissions obtained on their behalf has increased by 132. It may fairly be claimed that, had it not been for the continued pressure on the accommodation of the Universities here, especially in certain Faculties such as Medicine and Economics, the number of offers of admission obtained would have shown an even greater increase. The number of interviews (which do not include the large number personally granted by the High Commissioner) is again well over five thousand, and during September and early October, when the majority of newcomers arrive from India, the daily average of interviews was nearly fifty. The fact that the weekly average of interviews throughout the year is well over 100 may fairly be claimed as a gratifying indication of the extent to which students seek the advice and assistance of the Department, not only on their first arrival, but also to a large extent throughout the whole course of their sojourn here.

		1935-36.	1936-37.
(1) Number of interviews ...	...	5,365	5,558
(2) Letters received ...	...	14,842	16,970
(3) Letters despatched ...	...	16,955	18,993
(4) Number of cases in which offers of admission were obtained from educational institutions (excluding Juns of Court) ...		561	693

3. Two hundred and fifty-six students were formally under the supervision of the Department during the academic year 1936-37, including 125 State and Special Scholars; 23 students in receipt of grants or allowances from Private Memorial or Trust Funds, 88 Indian Civil Service and Forestry Service Probationers, 8 students awarded grants-in-aid, and 12 private students entrusted to the care of the High Commissioner for the purpose of their education in this country.

4. Eight hundred and eighty-five applications for the session beginning October 1936 were received and the total number of offers of admission received was 693. The remaining candidates either withdrew their applications or were not qualified to enter upon the proposed course or applied at a late date after all the vacancies at the desired institutions had already been allotted.

Section II.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

5. From the particulars furnished in Appendix III to this Report, it will be seen that during the academic year there were 1,477 Indian students (including 92 women) pursuing full-time courses at Universities and Colleges in this country. This figure represents a rise of over a hundred as compared with last year. The largest number of full-time students was in the Faculty of Medicine, in which

443 students were registered, while Arts (including Education and Law) comes second with 427 students. Engineering and Technology come next, with 220 students, and Pure Science and Economics follow, with 125 students and 105 students respectively. Agriculture had 73 students, and 84 were studying various unclassified subjects. In addition, there were about 212 students (including 9 women) pursuing part-time occasional courses in the various Faculties, while there were 173 students (including 15 women) in attendance at the educational institutions shown in Appendix III (d). The particulars furnished in Appendices V, VI, and VII show that Indian members of educational institutions in this country have again achieved noteworthy academic, athletic and other successes.

Cambridge.

6. The Adviser to Indian Students at Cambridge reports that the total number of applications and enquiries received directly by him was 200, the number of admissions obtained being 22. He also received 151 applications through the Education Department, and of these 28 were successful. Four students were awarded the Ph.D. Degree and three students gained first-class Honours Degrees, while Mr. V. M. Joshi, of Gonville and Caius College, passed Part III of the Mathematical Tripos with distinction. During the year a Senior Studentship was awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the 1851 Exhibition to Mr. J. H. Bhabha, B.A., Ph.D., of Gonville and Caius College. Five students were under the full financial supervision of the Adviser and, in addition, there were five Government scholars. Mr. B. C. Khanna, of Peterhouse, obtained his "Blue" for Cricket, while Mr. D. M. J. Dhamija, of Emmanuel College, was awarded a "Half Blue" for Tennis. Mr. Amarjit Singh, of Pembroke College, obtained his College "Colours" for Tennis and is Captain of the Badminton Club. In October 1936 the Adviser was "At Home" to all the Indian Freshmen and their friends.

Liverpool.

7. The Registrar of the University of Liverpool states that the progress of the students in general has been satisfactory, and comments on the active part in athletics taken by some of the students.

London.

8. The University of London continues to be the most important centre for Indian students, and during the academic year there were 866 students (including 61 women) pursuing full-time courses in the various constituent Schools, Colleges and recognised Institutions of the University. The active part played by Indian students in the athletic life of the University will be seen by a reference to Appendix VII.

Manchester.

9. The Local Adviser to Indian Students, Manchester University, reports that there have been no outstanding events during the year. On the whole, the work done and the general conduct and behaviour of the students has been satisfactory. He takes the opportunity, however, to emphasise the importance of devoting sufficient attention to Modern Languages by students in the Faculty of Technology.

Oxford.

10. During the year 189 applications for admission were received by the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students, 121 of which came direct from the applicants, admission being obtained in six cases. Of the remaining 68, received from the High Commissioner, 25 secured admission. There was a total number of 69 Indian students in residence during the year, including one woman and 14 I.C.S. Probationers. Five students (including one woman) obtained the degree of D.Phil.

Edinburgh.

11. The University Adviser to Indian Students, Edinburgh, reiterates the remarks made in the last Report regarding applications received during the summer vacation, which are necessarily held up owing to enquiries having to be sent to Professors and others who are away from Edinburgh. He emphasizes again the desirability of applications for admission being received not later than June. He also stresses the importance of applications for admission as research students mentioning the exact subject of their proposed investigation. The conduct and behaviour of the Indian students in Edinburgh during the last session was very good. The various sections of the Athletic Club and the Physical Welfare classes have offered opportunities which have been used by many Indian students, but might, in the Adviser's opinion, have been used by more. Lawn tennis, cricket and hockey all have their followers. In athletics, Mr. W. H. Jacks was awarded a "Sports Blue." He gained first place in the pole vault at the University and also at the Scottish inter-university sports. Mr. D. Patel was granted a Cricket "Blue."

12. At Glasgow the Local Adviser received 80 applications for admission in Glasgow October 1936 and 23 students were admitted. There were two students under the supervision of the Local Adviser in Glasgow, and three Government scholars.

Section III.

PROFESSIONAL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING.

13. During the period under review the General Medical Council, London, have recognised the medical degrees of the Universities of Calcutta and Punjab, though in the case of Calcutta, qualifications granted between 30th November 1924 and 12th May 1928 or between 25th February 1930 and 15th October 1936 are not registrable.

14. There would appear to be an increasing tendency for students who have already obtained the professional degrees of M.B., B.S. of an Indian University which are registrable by the General Medical Council in this country, to come here to study for the M.D. degree of London University. They are, however, not eligible to take this examination until they have first obtained the M.B., B.S. degree of the University of London. For the "External" degree this involves the taking of all the examinations of the London M.B., B.S. course and a minimum period of one year's study at a recognised Institution or School in this country; for the "Internal" degrees certain exemptions from the earlier portion of the course may be granted, but it may be taken that every candidate will have to take Part II of the Second M.B. examination (Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology), and the three years' Clinical course will also have to be completed. Moreover, to reach the high standard required for the London M.D., probably two years' additional study would be required. In addition, therefore, to the full five to six years' professional course already completed in India, students proposing to read for the London M.D. degree might have to spend another four to five years in this country, and it seems to be a matter for serious consideration whether such a long period of continuous study, involving protracted and heavy expense, is really necessary or desirable. Students who have obtained their M.B., B.S. degrees in India and have held posts as House Physicians, together with some experience in general practice, would probably be better advised, if and when they decide to come to this country for further studies in Advanced Medicine, to work for the high professional qualification of Membership of the Royal College of Physicians, which could probably be completed in a period of about two years.

15. The pressure on the accommodation of the Medical Schools in this country, and especially those in London, still continues, and students who come here should realise that it may not always be possible to secure admission to any of the London Schools or Colleges and should be prepared, especially those who only desire short periods of hospital practice prior to taking the Final Examinations for the Diplomas of M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., to proceed to one or other of the provincial Medical Schools, where excellent facilities are usually available.

16. The Deans of the various Medical Schools and Faculties throughout the country have continued their sympathetic consideration of the various applications submitted to them, and their kind and courteous attitude in this connection is greatly appreciated.

17. The Department, in collaboration with the India Store Department, has, during the year under review, dealt with 274 applications for practical training facilities in various branches of Engineering and Technology, as compared with 235 during the preceding year. From the particulars given in Appendix VIII it will be noted that 16 students withdrew their applications, and that in the case of 22 applicants it was not possible to take action on their behalf, as either they did not possess the necessary preliminary qualifications or they insisted on terms in regard to premium, or payment of wages, which it is not the practice of the firms concerned to grant. Of the remaining 246, 40 were under consideration at the end of the period covered by the Report (and offers have now been received in 39 of these), and in 20 cases the required facilities could not be arranged. Offers were secured in 176 cases, 29 of which were, for various reasons, refused by the applicants

Engineering
and
Technology.

concerned. The number of cases in which training facilities offered were availed of was thus 147, distributed as follows :—

Civil and Municipal Engineering	...	...	7
Electrical Engineering	...	...	43
Mechanical Engineering	...	...	41
Marine Engineering	...	...	2
Railway Engineering	...	...	2
Railway Traffic	...	...	11
Automobile Engineering	...	...	1
Aviation	...	...	9
Printing	...	...	1
Various Technical and Professional subjects	...	30	
	Total ...	...	<u>147</u>

The corresponding figures for the preceding year were :—

Offers secured	...	...	...	165
Offers not availed of	...	...	...	41
Offers availed of	...	...	...	124

I would like to express my cordial thanks for the valuable collaboration of the Director-General, India Store Department, and his Technical officers in obtaining offers from various firms in many of these cases.

18. In paragraph 16 of my Report for 1934-35 I referred to the offer of the Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation to accept two Indian students who had graduated as Electrical Engineers in a University here for the two years student apprenticeship course in their Engineering Branch. During the year under review the first two students successfully completed their training and most satisfactory reports on their work and progress were received. Having regard to the development of broadcasting throughout India, it is to be hoped that these two students, as also the others who are at present receiving similar training, will be able to find posts where their excellent technical qualifications may be fully utilised.

19. The students placed for training have generally given every satisfaction to their temporary employers, and the grateful thanks of the High Commissioner are due to the firms and organisations, as shown in Appendix IX, which have been good enough to afford the necessary facilities.

Section IV.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS.

20. The total number of Government Scholars and other students under the supervision of the Department during the period was 166, distributed as follows :—

I. Students holding scholarships awarded by the Government of India or by Provincial Governments :—

Men :

(a) At Oxford or Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) At other Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
(c) Technical and professional training	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(d) In schools, works and factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
							<u>78</u>

Women :

(a) At Universities other than Oxford and Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(b) On School visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

II. Students in receipt of Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
							<u>8</u>

III. Scholars entrusted to the supervision of the High Commissioner by various Indian States, Trust Funds, &c. :-

(a) Sussex Trust Scholars (including four women)	...	...	...	10
(b) Silver Wedding Fund Scholars ...	...	...	...	3
(c) Lytton Moslem Scholars ...	...	...	...	2
(d) Prince of Wales' Reception Fund Scholars	...	...	...	1
(e) King Edward Memorial Fund Scholars...	...	...	...	7
(f) Indian Cotton Research Committee Scholars ...	...	...	...	1
(g) Imperial Council for Agricultural Research Scholars	...	...	...	1
(h) Nagpur University Scholar	...	...	...	1
(i) De Souza Trust Fund	...	...	...	4
(j) Private Trust Funds	...	...	...	23
				— 53
(k) State Scholars from—				
Baroda...	...	...	...	8
Kashmir	...	...	...	11
Mysore	...	...	...	1
				— 20
				— 166

21. The distinctions obtained by Government Scholars during the year under review are included amongst those in Appendix VI, but special mention may be made of the fact that both in October 1936 and in April 1937 the lists published by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers showed that the only two and three candidates respectively who passed in all sections (A, B and C) of the Associate Membership Examination were Government of India Special Class Apprentices at present undergoing practical training on the railways here. I should also like to mention the work of Dr. Inderjit Singh, Government of Burma Scholar, who returned to Burma after having obtained his Ph.D. at Cambridge and together with the medical qualifications of L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. The authorities under whom Dr. Singh worked formed a high opinion of his ability as a physiologist and stated that his research had led to valuable results.

22. Numerous applications for financial assistance to enable them to continue and complete their studies were again received from students engaged on research work. The High Commissioner, after careful consideration of all the applications received, made grants to eight students, a list of whom with their branch of work is given in Appendix III. Unfortunately only a few of the Provincial Governments allocate funds for this purpose and the High Commissioner is not in a position to award grants to applicants from non-contributing Provinces.

Section V.

STUDENTS ENTRUSTED TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

23. Fourteen students were entrusted by parents or guardians to the supervision of the High Commissioner during the period under review. Twelve of these students were looked after directly by the Department and two were placed in the care of the Local Adviser at Glasgow. For the Indian students at Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh, the respective University authorities undertook this responsibility, and during the year there were 11 students under the Secretary of the Delegacy for Oriental Students at Oxford, 10 under the Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee at Cambridge, and 10 students under the charge of the University Adviser to Indian Students at Edinburgh.

Section VI.

SOCIAL AND WELFARE WORK.

24. The Report of the Indian Students' Loan Fund Committee for the year ending the 31st December 1936 shows that small subscriptions received during the year amounted to £45 1s. (£64 6s. 6d. in 1935), a contribution of £200 was received from Indian revenues, and interest on investments amounted to £41 4s. 9d. The Indian Students' Loan Fund Committee.

amount repaid by students was £177 18s. 7d., as against £195 4s. 11d. in 1935. The Committee were, however, able to help 42 students with loans amounting to £449 7s. as compared with loans to 38 students, amounting to £429 11s. 9d., in 1935. On the 31st December 1936 a sum of £4,603 17s. 7d. was due from students and £281 13s. 8d. was written off as "irrecoverable."

During the period under review, Sir Selwyn Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E., who had acted as Chairman of the Committee since 1926, was obliged, through pressure of other public duties, to resign. The Committee placed on record their cordial appreciation of his valuable services and elected in his stead Mr. T. A. H. Way, I.C.S. (retired).

112, Gower Street.

25. The report of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel for the year 1936 shows a good record of the high standard of services which the Institution has rendered to the Indian student community. The total membership has been fairly well maintained, 759 as against 773 in 1935, but on the financial side the year's work has again resulted in a deficit, despite the welcome donations now received from the Government of India and from some of the Provincial Governments. The Committee accordingly appeals for increased support from its sympathisers in order that the work of the Institution may be continued.

Gymkhana Club

26. The report of the Indian Gymkhana Club for the year 1936 shows continued improvement both as regards membership and financial position. During the year donations amounting to £195 10s. 7d. were received, and in spite of the fact that the total expenses increased by over £100 the Committee was able to repay £100 of the loan owing by the Club. In the Cricket Section, out of 63 matches played 31 were won, 19 drawn, and 13 were lost. In the Hockey Section, out of 25 fixtures played 22 were won, two lost and one was drawn. Sir Firoz Khan Noon gave an At Home to the members of the Club and their friends at Osterley on 1st July 1936.

Accommodation Officer.

27. The Accommodation Officer, who was appointed just before the beginning of the period of this Report, states that during the academic year 215 enquiries from students, parents or others were received with regard to accommodation, the largest number of these being in September and October, when the majority of newcomers arrive from India. During the year a list of suitable accommodation was gradually built up, each house being inspected before being put on the list. It has been found that there are more than enough small boarding houses or guest houses of a good character, but that the main demand is for private families taking only one guest. It is, however, difficult to find suitable houses of this type, especially in central districts or in London suburbs, and, moreover, accommodation of this nature is usually obtainable only at a figure which the majority of Indian students are not prepared, or are not in a position, to pay. During the year arrangements were made for sending a uniformed messenger from the Office to meet men students on their arrival at either the docks or the London terminus. Students wishing to be met in this way are asked to write in advance saying by which boat they are travelling, and whether they are coming overland or all the way round by sea. In the former case, they are asked particularly to send a telegram from Marseilles giving the exact time of their arrival in London.

28. During the year under review eight students had to be repatriated to India with funds secured from their parents or guardians, and in addition nine students were assisted with cheap passages to India. Two students who were involved in serious financial difficulties were helped by the Department to straighten out their affairs and ultimately return home. Two students suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis died during the year, and of the two other students known to be afflicted with serious illness one died in hospital after prolonged treatment and the other was sent out to India in charge of a relative, the arrangements for the passage, &c., having been made by the Department. In this connection I would strongly emphasize the desirability of an X-ray examination for students before they leave India in order to make sure, as far as possible, that there are no indications of pulmonary weakness. Four students were known to be suffering from serious mental illness and three of them were certified. Two of them were sent out to India in charge of attendants and one is still receiving treatment in a mental hospital in this country. As in previous years, the Department has had to devote a considerable amount of time and attention to dealing with enquiries made by parents or guardians whose sons or wards had lost touch with them.

Section VII.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

29. From the figures given in paragraph 2 of this Report and in Appendix IV it will be seen that there has again been an increase in the number of Indian students pursuing courses of study or training at the Universities and Colleges in Great Britain and Ireland. Nearly 900 applications for admission in October 1936 were dealt with by the Department, as compared with 760 for the previous year, whilst the total number of students pursuing full-time courses during the period under review was not far short of 1,700. To these figures must be added an appreciable number of those who have come for professional or practical training in various branches, together with a smaller number of those who are reading for the Bar whilst not at the same time, as is often the case, pursuing simultaneously a full-time University degree course. It may then fairly be estimated that during the year 1936-37 there were approximately 1,850 Indian students in this country. Probably about one-half of the total number is concentrated in London, but there is scarcely a University or College throughout Great Britain and Ireland which has not its Indian members, ranging from 122 at Cambridge, 83 at Oxford, 61 at Manchester, 126 at Edinburgh, and 33 at Glasgow, to smaller groups at various other centres. The comparable figures, annually furnished in the Report of the University Grants Committee, are not yet available for the period under review, but for 1935-36 of students coming from homes outside the British Isles but within the British Empire, there were 2,688 full-time and 710 part-time; of students from foreign countries there were 2,030 full-time and 959 part-time. Even taking into account full-time membership only, the Indian students are by far the largest single national group, representing nearly 70 per cent. of the total from the whole British Empire, and probably nearly 40 per cent. of the combined total numbers of the British Empire and foreign students.

30. These are important and impressive figures. They are impressive because, whilst for various reasons it might reasonably be anticipated that the exodus of students from India would now show signs of diminishing, they appear on the contrary to indicate that the young Indian, ignoring or in no way discouraged by the failure of so many of his "returned" compatriots to find, despite the excellent qualifications they may have obtained, suitable employment or openings, still cherishes the belief, apparently and unfortunately shared in many cases by parents and guardians, that his "market value" may be considerably increased if he supplements his home education with a degree taken at a University abroad. To this aspect of the question I shall return later.

31. The figures I have summarised in a previous paragraph are in my opinion most important for a reason which has perhaps not yet received the careful consideration which it undoubtedly calls for. It is not too much to say that what is sometimes called in this country the "Indian" student problem, is a matter of vital importance from the Imperial point of view. Whatever the future may have in store, it is indubitable that for the present, and probably for long years to come, India, however marked the progress in its available facilities for advance and research work in all branches—and the recent Jubilee Congress of the Indian Science Congress Association held at Calcutta is in this connection a significant indication—will look to the Occident, and especially, let us hope, to this country, for the further intellectual stimulus and training of the best of her sons. And if this assumption be well founded, all the greater obligation will rest on the Government and people of this country to ensure that the young Indians who come are helped in every possible and practicable way to get the best out of their sojourn here, not merely from the viewpoint of the training and degrees which they may obtain, but also from the most important aspect that they should be enabled to feel and find themselves, not merely strangers in a strange country, but members of a community ready to welcome them and to make them feel "at home," so that they may return to India with experience and as interpreters of the best aspects of English life, both public and private. Such students—and experience has amply proved how numerous, despite the inevitable failures and misfits, they are—will undoubtedly prove to be ambassadors of great worth, ready and willing to do all they can to foster the most friendly relations and understanding between the two peoples.

32. It cannot be too emphatically stated that the University and College authorities throughout Great Britain and Ireland do everything in their power to ensure that their Indian members feel themselves settled and satisfied in their new environment. The Head and the Educational Officers of the Department each year pay visits to practically every University and College throughout the country. The High Commissioner personally and frequently sees the Heads of many important Universities and Colleges, and it can be categorically affirmed that the "racial discrimination" or "colour prejudice" sometimes alleged in various quarters, has little or no foundation in fact. Indian students are accepted and considered just as they would well wish to be, that is as members, in common with their fellow students, of their particular University or College, and their success, whether at the degree examinations or in the important sphere of the social, athletic and corporate life generally, depends largely on themselves. Many of the University and College Heads of Departments in fact take special interest in the progress and welfare of their Indian students, and do all they possibly can to advise and assist them. Home students themselves are not behind in this respect. At many Universities and Colleges throughout the country they have themselves, and often with conspicuous success, taken steps to ensure that all students from overseas, including Indians, should be happy and comfortable, not only during the academic hours of classes and lectures, but also in the more trying periods when they have to live their lives in private or boarding houses, only too often with little or no opportunities of those social amenities and healthy diversions which the home student expects and finds as a matter of course.

33. This question of what may be called the "extra academic" life of our Indian students is the one which in my opinion calls for the most earnest and sympathetic consideration. All student communities have their unsatisfactory members, in respect of either their academic work and progress or of their personal conduct and behaviour. It may be fairly claimed that the Indian student community, despite the undue publicity often given from time to time to lapses of one kind or another by a very small minority of their total number, have a very creditable and praiseworthy record. The large majority of them successfully complete, often with exceptional distinction, as the records in Appendices V and VI amply testify, the courses of study and training for which they had come to this country. And in my opinion much more should and could be done, if public opinion in this country could be roused to the importance of ensuring that Indian students young, exiled from and often home-sick for their own kindly family life and surroundings, should have as ample opportunities as possible, outside their academic life, to share and thus become acquainted with the best side of English home and family life.

34. It would be idle to deny that there are difficulties, but with goodwill and understanding on both sides much more in this direction could well be done. Various organisations, notably the Gower Street Hostel, London, and the East and West Friendship Council, with its branches throughout the country, are doing good work in this direction. But I would most earnestly plead that at all the various University and College centres, and especially in London, where opportunities for social intercourse of the right sort are perhaps more restricted than in the Provinces, those who would be prepared to offer private entertainment and hospitality to the Indian students who congregate there would be doing work of great and lasting value.

35. In the previous paragraphs I have stressed the importance and value of private co-operation in the work of ensuring that all Indian students should be in a position to get the utmost out of their stay in this country. But there is another aspect of the question which perhaps calls for emphasis. Much money is at present being spent from official sources to attract and aid foreign students to enjoy the educational facilities and hospitality of Great Britain. In my considered opinion, similar expenditure on behalf of our Indian students is well worthy of consideration. The Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 allocated for the first time in 1937 one of their Overseas Science Research Scholarships to India, but there are other important Empire Scholarships from which Indians are at present excluded. If Indians, in common with other overseas students, could become eligible for such Scholarships, and if financial assistance, in some measure at least, from official sources in this country were also made available for the best men from the Indian Universities, to enable them to come here for research or advanced course of study,

it would in my view strike a note which would be warmly appreciated and welcomed by Indian opinion.

36. I have suggested above that the young Indian student who leaves his own country for further study or training abroad apparently continues to do so in the belief, only too often encouraged by parents at considerable sacrifice to themselves, that on his return his chances of suitable and remunerative employment will be considerably increased. It is unfortunately only too true that many of those who have returned from abroad with excellent and in many cases exceptional qualifications in all branches of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine and Technology, &c., have found it almost impossible to obtain posts in any way commensurate with their proved ability. It is sad and depressing to receive from time to time letters from students, whose work and achievements at Universities here have been followed with great interest and often with real pride, telling pathetically of their failure on returning to India to find employment. Government service can no longer absorb more than a small proportion of the students, whether educated at home or abroad. As I have emphasized in a previous Report, the question of employment and openings for her well-qualified young men, whether trained at home or abroad, is, in my view, one of the most urgent which the new India has to face.

37. Happily there are encouraging signs that the problem is beginning to receive the careful attention which it well merits. The suggestions recently submitted by the Government of India for the consideration of the various Provincial Governments as a result of the recommendations of the Sapru Committee may, if eventually adopted, do much to alleviate the position so far as Government service is concerned. But any improvement in this direction would only touch the fringe of the question. Openings and opportunities in private employment should and could become more available than is apparently the case at present, if Indian employers in all branches of industry and commerce, as well as all municipal and public authorities, would do all in their power to attract to their service the young men who have so well equipped themselves to contribute to the educational and material welfare of India and its peoples.

38. In this connection it is encouraging to note that, during the period under review, several of the largest firms in England, with large business connections with India, have consulted the High Commissioner regarding the recruitment of suitably qualified young Indians, who have completed or are about to complete courses of study or training in this country, for posts in their Indian branches. Particulars of suitable candidates were submitted and one firm has already selected several Indian students for further training here with a view, if they prove satisfactory, to their being given appointments when they return home. It is to be hoped that other home firms with long and important business connections with India will not be slow in following this example. If they do, there will be no difficulty in putting forward suitable candidates for their consideration.

39. The foregoing remarks apply to the position as it is at present. But the main responsibility perhaps rests elsewhere and it is well summed up in the following excerpt from the letter referred to above, addressed by the Government of India to the various Provincial Governments, on the question of the effect on Employment of Government Methods of Recruitment :—

“ It has become at that stage difficult, if not impossible, for many of them (graduates of Indian Universities) to find alternative employment suitable to the training they have received. Thus, a large number of students who, if they had started to prepare earlier for some different form of employment, would have proved valuable members of society, find that their exertions and sacrifices, so far from enabling them to attain positions of responsibility, have made it more difficult than it would otherwise have been for them to secure a livelihood.”

These words are of course intended to apply in the main to students who have graduated at their own Indian Universities and have never proceeded abroad. But they are also and equally applicable to the large number of students who return home each year after a sojourn overseas. Indian parents and guardians therefore incur a heavy responsibility if they allow, without due thought and enquiry, their sons or wards to leave India for the West without, not only a due counting of the

cost, both material and moral, but also of the possibilities whether, on return to India, they are likely to stand any chance of employment.

40. In this connection it may perhaps be fitting to enquire why or whether it is still necessary for so many of the Indian students who come here to enter the Inns of Court with a view to qualifying as Barristers. Instead of a decrease in this respect, as might reasonably have been expected, during the past three years the number of such admissions has appreciably increased. Many Bar students, as is well known, simultaneously pursue a degree course, often in a Faculty totally remote from legal studies, with the inevitable result that they are seriously hampered in both branches. Whilst their desire to have "two strings to their bow" can under present conditions be well understood, it is difficult to see how the standing and prestige of the legal profession in India is likely to be maintained or enhanced under a system which apparently still encourages young Indian students to believe that membership of the English Bar will appreciably improve their prospects of remunerative employment when they return to India. I would urge that this is a matter which might well receive again the most careful consideration of the legal authorities in India with a view to such revision of the Indian High Court and Judicial Court Rules for the enrolment of Barristers on the Roll of Advocates, as would tend to encourage students to qualify at home rather than to seek nebulous or imaginary advantages by coming to this country to read for the Bar, especially as too many of them appear to be educationally and otherwise unqualified for professional training of this kind and even if they are eventually "called" will doubtless find it most difficult to earn a livelihood from legal practice when they return home.

41. It is no exaggeration to say, as has been constantly reiterated in these Reports, that India ultimately gains little or nothing, either materially or intellectually, from an appreciable proportion of her young students who annually proceed abroad, and it can scarcely be denied that each year there is a grave wastage which calls for the most earnest consideration. The facts and figures given in paragraph 28 again make it obvious that many students still come here in no way fitted by physique, temperament, training and the assurance of adequate financial resources profitably to prosecute further studies in the West. As a result, and often through no fault of their own, not only are they unable to derive any benefit from their sojourns, but they suffer, sometimes tragically, in pocket, health, and peace of mind. The remedy obviously lies in India and it can only be hoped that the growth of a strong public opinion fostered and supported by Government and the Universities will eventually do much to discourage, if not prevent, the annual migration of a large number of students who would be better advised to stay in their own country.

42. At present, however, we have to face the position as it is, and happily there is a brighter and more encouraging side to the picture. This is reflected first in the steady increase during the past two or three years in the number of students who have graduated at their own Universities before leaving India and have been admitted to Universities here for research and advanced courses leading to post-graduate degrees in all Faculties. During the period under review about 600 men and nearly 60 women were registered as post-graduate students at British Universities and Colleges. The successes scored by these students as well as by those reading for first degrees are detailed in Appendices V and VI. These successes, as well as the list in Appendix VII of the athletic and other distinctions obtained during the academic year 1936-37, are a striking tribute to the high standard of general achievement. We can only hope that these students, with their proved ability, their keenness and their laudable ambitions, will, when they return home, find reasonable prospects, not only in the way of the employment for which they have so well equipped themselves, but also of making a real and useful contribution, as they are well able to do, to the general welfare and prosperity of their country and people.

43. The number of women students coming to this country for further studies has shown a small but steady rise during the past few years. The majority are pursuing courses in London, mainly in the Faculty of Arts (including Education), though an increasing number is qualifying in Medicine. During the year under review arrangements have been made for several of the educational students to visit selected schools in London and the country, where they are enabled to see

modern methods of teaching their special subjects, and to learn much of up-to-date organisation. The cordial thanks of the High Commissioner are due to the Educational Authorities and to the Headmistresses who have been kind enough to offer such facilities, and who spare no pain to ensure that the students get the utmost possible advantage from their stay. The Education Department of the London County Council has been especially most cordial in its co-operation and very generous in the matter of arranging visits to the various types of schools under its control. It is not too much to say that these visits, besides providing a valuable experience for the students concerned, have also been a source of interest and pleasure to the staffs and children of the schools, and in many instances the students have been asked to give talks on India to the children. It is hoped to extend this part of the work in the future, as it is felt that such visits can make a real contribution to the growth of understanding between the two countries. In general, the Indian women students give a very good account of themselves and show themselves extremely interested in all social and educational developments in this country.

44. The High Commissioner gave a party at India House in July 1936 to the Indian women students touring Europe under the leadership of Mrs. Rene Datta, to meet whom a large number of women students studying in London were invited. Smaller parties for the women students are also arranged from time to time in India House. It may again be mentioned that special arrangements for meeting the women students on their arrival in this country are made by the Department, and parents and guardians who are planning to send their daughters or wards over to this country for further studies are invited to write well in advance to the Education Department, so that the students on their arrival may be met and properly looked after, and suitable arrangements for their accommodation made without delay.

45. As in previous years, the close personal contact established with the Universities and Colleges throughout the country has been maintained by visits by the Head and Officers of the Department, whilst the liaison with the central authorities of the University of London and with the Heads and Deans of the constituent Colleges and Schools has again been close and constant. Visits were also paid to His Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, where engineering cadets for the Royal Indian Navy are undergoing training, and to many firms and railway administrations which have been good enough to accept Government Scholars, probationers and private students for practical training in various branches of Engineering and Technology.

46. The Educational Officers of the Department have again had to work at high pressure to cope with the increasing volume of work, and I should like to express to them and to the Head and Staff of the Departmental Registry my sincere thanks for their continued loyal and efficient support.

THOMAS QUAYLE.

April 1938.

APPENDIX I.

I.—AMOUNTS DISBURSED THROUGH THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1936-37.

(A.)—FROM INDIAN REVENUES:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Scholarships:—							
Allowances of Government Scholars	...	5,425	16	0			
Passages	...	205	4	5			
Travelling Expenses	...	268	4	2			
Premiums, Fees, &c.	...	1,959	7	5			
		7,858	12	0	(a 1)		
(2) Special Grants-in-Aid:—							
Central	...	125	0	0			
Bengal	...	83	0	0			
United Provinces	...	50	0	0			
		258	0	0			
(3) Allowances, &c. of selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service	...	21,975	3	0	(a 2)		
(4) Allowances, &c., of Railway Apprentices	...	5,331	19	1			
(5) Grants to Educational and other bodies:—							
Grant to Oxford University for expenses for Delegacy for Oriental Students	...	300	0	0			
Grant to Cambridge University for expenses of Inter-Collegiate Indian Students' Committee	...	549	7	10			
Grant to University of Edinburgh for expenses of University Adviser to Indian Students	...	250	0	0			
Advance to Indian Students Loan Fund	...	200	0	0			
		1,299	7	10			
(6) 21, Cromwell Road:—							
Rent, Rates and Taxes	...	197	18	4			
Salary and Allowance to Warden	...	141	10	5			
Repairs, Renovations, &c.	...	1,940	0	0			
Allowance for incidental expenses	...	2	10	0			
Grant towards Library	...	150	15	2			
Grant towards House expenses	...	12	0	8			
Telephone	...	2,444	14	7			
(7) Accommodation Committee:—							
Travelling Expenses, Postage, &c.	...	3	1	4			
Allowance to Secretary	...	16	5	0			
		19	6	4			
(B.)—FROM PRIVATE SOURCES:—							
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship	...	19,465	5	4			
Amounts administered on behalf of Students under guardianship of Local Advisers	...	364	17	5			
		19,830	2	9			

II.—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1936-37.

SALARIES: Office Staff	...	6,704	1	4
HONORARIA: Local Advisers at Manchester and Glasgow	...	246	0	0
		6,950	1	4
Publication of Students' Handbook	...	26	1	4
Travelling Expenses	...	99	4	10
Sundries	...	58	8	11
		7,133	16	5(b)

	(1)	(2)
(a) Divisible among the various Governments as shown below:—		
Central	1,138	3 10
Madras	1,988	5 4
Bombay	311	15 0
Bengal	22	17 6
United Provinces	940	5 2
Punjab	829	7 5
Burma	3,227	17 9
Bihar and Orissa	—	2,602 17 0
Central Provinces	—	3,259 0 0
Assam	—	834 15 0
Sina	—	557 0 0
	27,858	12 0
		21,975 3 0

(b) This, as in previous years, does not include any proportionate charge for services and staff shared with other Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner.

APPENDIX II.

21, CROMWELL ROAD. HOUSE ACCOUNT, 1ST APRIL—30TH MAY 1936.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Boarders	210	18	0	Wages and Insurance	148	7	7
Meals	45	8	6	Food	163	6	2
National Indian Association and Northbrook Society	34	12	4	Heating and Lighting	77	1	4
Library	—	—	—	Laundry	24	10	6
Storage of luggage, &c.	0.15	10	—	Maintenance and Contingencies	32	0	9
Billiard Table	3	12	10	Library	0	16	4
Grant from Indian Revenues to meet deficiencies as between receipts and expenditure	150	15	2				
	£446	2	8				
					£446	2	8

APPENDIX III (a).

APPENDIX
Indian Men Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in Universities and Colleges in the
United Kingdom and Eire, 1936-37.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates)																
University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law	Economics and Commerce	Pure Science	Engineering and Technology	Medicine (including Dentistry)	Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry	Un-classified	New Admissions	Total							
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Birmingham ...	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	—	7	(1*)	—	—	—	—	9 (1*)	18 (1*)
Bristol ...	1	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	12	12 9
Cambridge ...	60	10	7	—	9	9	7	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	45	95 19
University of Durham, Armstrong College.	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	4	8 3
University of Durham, King's College, School of Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	16	29 14
Leeds ...	14	9	5	2	1	1	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	6 15
Liverpool ...	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
London ...	109 (9*)	59 (2*)	51	28 (1*)	23 (8*)	57 (1*)	59 (1*)	25 (1*)	116 (56*)	209 (71*)	10	9 (2*)	48 (36*)	2 (487 (175*))	416 (110*)	389 (81*)
Manchester ...	3	—	2	—	5	—	40	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	22 52 8
University College, Nottingham.	—	—	1 (1*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxford ...	60	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Reading ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 1
University College, Southampton.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4 3
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7 (1*) 2
University College of North Wales, Bangor.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
University College, Swansea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	6	1 1 1
Aberdeen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Edinburgh ...	7	25	2	—	—	8	10	—	32	51 (2*)	16	—	—	—	64 (2*)	76 40 (2*)
Glasgow ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 (2*)	—	1	—	8	1	—	19 (2*)	31 (2*) 1
St. Andrews ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
University of Dublin, Trinity College.	(3*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	8 (3*)	7 (3*)
National University of Ireland, University College, Dublin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1 1
TOTAL ...	269 (12*)	120 (2*)	70 (1*)	30 (1*)	38 (8*)	82 (4*)	185 (5*)	35 (1*)	180 (56*)	231 (74*)	57 (1*)	16 (2*)	73 (36*)	3 (185*)	765 (119*)	862 (81*)

Part-time students.

* In addition there were 53 in attendance at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

APPENDIX III (b).

Indian Men Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in the University of London, &c., 1936-37.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law	Economics and Commerce	Pure Science	Engineering and Technology	Medicine (including Dentistry)	Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry	Unclassi- fied	New Admis- sions	Total
University College ...	(1) 42 (1*) 19	(1) 21 (1*) 4	(1) 12 (2*) 21	(1) 23 (2*) 6	(1) (a) 22 1	(1) — —	(1) 27 —	(1) 102 (2*) 51 (4*) 17	(2) 137 (4*) 51 (4*) 17
King's College ...	36 4	—	5 13	5	7	—	—	39 (2*) 17	53 (2*) 17
Institute of Education	— 17 (1*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17 (1*)
Imperial College of Science and Technology	—	—	3 18	2 5	—	—	—	11 (4*) 5 (3*) 23 (2*) 15	5 23 (3*) 15
City and Guilds Engineer- ing College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 (1*) 11 (1*)
Queen Mary College	2	—	—	1 5 2	—	—	—	3	7 3
London School of Economics	2 1	30 24	—	—	—	—	—	5 27 (22*) 27 (29*) 27	37 27
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Birkbeck College	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4
School of Oriental Studies	26 (9*) 15	—	3 3	—	—	—	—	13 (5*) 17 (9*) 25	39 15
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College	—	—	—	—	26 27	—	—	—	27
St. Thomas's Hospital Medi- cal School	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Westminster Hospital Medi- cal School	—	—	—	—	—	1 (5)(b)	—	—	1 1 5
Guy's Hospital Medical School	—	—	—	—	—	5 4	—	—	6 5 4
St. George's Hospital Medi- cal School	—	—	—	—	—	3 —	—	—	3 3
London Hospital Medical College	—	—	—	—	—	8 17 (9*)	—	—	24 8 17 (2*) (2*)
Middlesex Hospital Medical School	—	—	—	—	—	4 —	—	—	4 (26*) 4
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 4
University College Hospital Medical School	—	—	—	—	—	8 (6*)	—	—	8 (6*) 8 (1*)
King's College Hospital Medical School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 3
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31 31
Royal Dental Hospital of London, School of Dental Surgery.	—	—	—	—	—	8 —	—	—	3 8
Maudsley Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— 3 3 (1*)
College of the Pharma- ceutical Society	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1*)	—	—	1 1 (2*)
Cancer Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	1 (2*)	—	—	2 2
British Postgraduate Medical School	—	—	—	—	—	2 67	—	—	55 67
†Goldsmith's College	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 2
†Battersea Polytechnic	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1 1	8 1
†Chelsea Polytechnic	—	—	(2*)	—	—	10	—	(4*) 10	10 (6*) 10 (6*)
†East Malling Research Station.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	— 2
†John Innes Horticultural Institute.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 1
†Northampton Poly Inst....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1 2
†Northern Polytechnic ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 1 (2*)
†Rothamsted Experimental Station	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 6
†Royal Veterinary College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— (2*)
†Sir John Cass Technical Institute.	—	—	—	(2*)	1	—	—	—	4 8 (2*) 1
†Royal College of Music ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Trinity College of Music...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Brompton Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street.	—	—	—	—	—	(50*) 5	—	—	— 5
†National Hospital for Dis- eases of Nervous System,	—	—	—	—	—	(29*) (6*)	—	—	— (5*) (6*)
†Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	— 42 (4*)
TOTAL ...	109 (9*)	59 (2*)	51 (1*)	28 (8*)	23 (4*)	57 (1*)	59 (1*)	116 (56*)	209 (71*)
								10 (2*)	9 (36*)
								48 (175*)	416 (110*)
									389 (81*)

* Part-time students.

† Has teachers recognised by the University of London.

(a) This column includes students with Indian medical qualifications who are pursuing Hospital studies with a view to the L.R.C.P.

(b) Course for Indian Medical Service Officers.

APPENDIX III (c).

Indian Women Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in Universities and Colleges (including London) in the United Kingdom and Eire, 1936-37.

(Column (1) relates to Undergraduates, column (2) to Postgraduates.)

University or College	Arts (including Education) and Law	Economics and Commerce	Pure Science	Engineering and Technology	Medicine (including Dentistry)	Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Forestry.	Un- classi- fied	New Admis- sions	Total
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)
Bristol	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cambridge	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5
University of Durham, King's College, School of Medicine	—	—	—	—	—	(1*)	—	—	(1*) (1*)
Leeds	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
London:—									
University College ...	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	8
King's College	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Institute of Education ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bodleian College ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
King's College of House- hold and Social Science.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Imperial College of Science and Tech- nology.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
London School of Eco- nomics.	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	(1*)	2 (1*) (1*)
Birkbeck College ...	(1*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1*) (1*)
School of Oriental Studies	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London Hospital, Medical College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
British Postgraduate Medical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
†Battersea Polytechnic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
†Chelsea Polytechnic ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Maria Grey Training College.	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
†St. Mary's College ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
†Royal College of Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
†Trinity College of Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1*)	(1*) (1*)
†Hospital for Sick Child- ren, Great Ormond Street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 (1*)
Manchester	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Oxford	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Edinburgh	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	5 (a) (1*)	5 (1*)
Glasgow	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1*)
University of Dublin, Trinity College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	15 (1*)	271	3	2	2	3	—	12 (1*)	20 (5*)
							—	—	68 (8*)
							—	—	42 (1*) (3*)
									50

* Part-time students. † Has teachers recognised by the University of London. ‡ Includes 17 women pursuing courses in Education.

(a) In addition 8 women worked at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

APPENDIX III (d).

Indian Students pursuing Full-Time Courses in other than University Colleges or Institutions, 1936-37.

	School	of	Total (including new admissions)		New admissions	
			Men	Women	Men	Women
Architectural Association, Architecture	1	—	—	—
Faraday House Electrical College	26	—	5	—
London School of Printing	3	—	2	—
Royal College of Art	1	—	—	—
Montessori Training College	—	1 (3 ^o)	—	1 (3 ^o)
Whitelands College	—	7 (5 ^o)	—	7 (5 ^o)
Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital	22 (1 ^r)	—	15 (1 ^s)	—
Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children	2	—	2	—
Royal Institute of Public Health	11	—	6	—
West London Postgraduate Hospital	58 (2 ^r)	2 (2 ^s)	35 (2 ^r)	2 (2 ^s)
N.E. London Postgraduate Medical College	— (5 ^o)	—	— (5 ^o)	—
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester	1	—	—	—
Seale Hayne Agricultural College	1	—	1	—
Loughborough College	6	—	1	—
Coombe Hospital, Dublin	17	2	17	2
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	9	3	8	3
Totals	158 (8^o)	15 (10^s)	92 (8^o)	15 (10^s)

INNS OF COURT.

Gray's Inn ...	...	149	Inner Temple	...	...	92
Lincoln's Inn	...	262	Middle Temple	...	...	189

* Part-time students.

APPENDIX IV.

Number of Indian Students at Universities and Colleges, &c., in Great Britain, &c.

University or other Institution	No. of new admissions during session		Total No. in attendance during session	
	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36
ENGLAND:				
Birmingham University	9 (1 ^o)	5 (1 ^o)
Bristol University	13	5
Cambridge University	50	40
Durham University:				
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	4	2	6	4
King's College, School of Medicine	— (1 ^o)	2	3 (1 ^o)	4
Exeter, University College	...	—	2	—
Leeds University	22	25
Liverpool University	15	13
London University:				
University College	110 (2 ^o)	95 (5 ^o)
King's College	40 (2 ^o)	33 (1 ^o)
Institute of Education	22	17 (1 ^o)
King's College of Household and Domestic Science	4	2
Imperial College of Science and Technology	39 (5 ^o)	28	55 (6 ^o)	44 (1 ^o)
Bedford College for Women	...	3	2	5
Queen Mary College	...	3	4	10
London School of Economics	...	29 (23 ^o)	32 (24 ^o)	68 (30 ^o)
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye.	1	—	2	2
Birkbeck College	...	8 (1 ^o)	6	8 (1 ^o)
School of Oriental Studies	...	41 (5 ^o)	17 (8 ^o)	55 (9 ^o)
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College	17	27	52	55
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School	...	—	2	2 (2 ^o)
Westminster Hospital Medical School	...	1	— (8 ^o)	6
Guy's Hospital Medical School	...	6	5 (5 ^o)	9
St. George's Hospital Medical School	..	3	4	3
London Hospital Medical School	...	25 (2 ^o)	45	26 (2 ^o)
Middlesex Hospital Medical School	...	— (26 ^o)	4 (36 ^o)	4 (26 ^o)
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	...	2	1 (3 ^o)	5
London (Royal Free) Hospital School of Medicine for Women	...	—	— (1 ^o)	2
University College Hospital Medical School	4 (7 ^o)	1 (7 ^o)	8 (7 ^o)	6 (19 ^o)
King's College Hospital Medical School	...	4	2	7
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School	...	—	1	4
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine	...	31	34	32
Royal Dental Hospital of London, School of Dental Surgery	...	3	4	8
Maudsley Hospital	...	3 (1 ^o)	1	3 (1 ^o)
Cancer Hospital	...	2	—	2
British Postgraduate Medical School	...	65	57	77
College of the Pharmaceutical Society	...	2 (2 ^o)	—	2 (2 ^o)
Other London Institutions:				
University of London; Goldsmiths' College	3	2	3	2
Battersea Polytechnic	...	5	4	9
Chelsea Polytechnic	...	11 (6 ^o)	4	11 (6 ^o)
East Malling Research Station	...	—	2	2
John Innes Agricultural Institute	...	1	—	1
Northampton Polytechnic	...	1	1	2
Northern Polytechnic	...	1 (2 ^o)	2	1 (2 ^o)
Rothamsted Experimental Station	...	3 (2 ^o)	2	6 (2 ^o)
Royal Veterinary College	...	4	—	8
Sir John Cass Technical Institute	...	— (2 ^o)	1 (3 ^o)	1 (2 ^o)
Maria Grey Training College	...	8	8	1 (3 ^o)
St. Mary's College, Lancaster Gate	...	2	—	2
Royal Academy of Music	...	—	—	1
Royal College of Music	...	3	1	3
Trinity College of Music	...	— (2 ^o)	—	— (2 ^o)

* Occasional or part-time students.

† Has teachers recognised by the University of London.

University or other Institution	No. of new admissions during session		Total No. in attendance during session	
	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36
ENGLAND—cont.				
Other London Institutions—cont.				
†Brompton Hospital	— (50 ^c)	— (31 ^a)	— (50 ^a) — (31 ^c)
†Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children	3 (9 ^b)	6	6 (10 ^a) 6
†Nation Hospital for diseases of the Nervous System	— (29 ^c)	—	— (29 ^c) —
†Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital	24 (4 ^a)	21 (10 ^a)	42 (4 ^a) 30 (12 ^a)
Architectural Association School	—	—	1 1
Faraday House Electrical Engineering College	5	5	26	18
London School of Printing	2	1	3 1
Montessori Training College	1 (3 ^a)	12	1 (3 ^a) 12
Royal College of Art	—	—	1 —
Royal Institute of Public Health	6	4	11 4
Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital	15 (1 ^a)	— (13 ^a)	22 (1 ^a)	— (13 ^a)
Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children	2	—	2 —
North-East London Postgraduate Medical College	— (5 ^c)	— (2 ^c)	— (5 ^a) — (3 ^a)
West London Postgraduate Hospital	37 (4 ^c)	40 (13 ^a)	60 (4 ^a) 50 (13 ^a)
Whitelands College, Putney	7 (5 ^a)	6	7 (5 ^a) 6
Loughborough College	1	2	6 4
Manchester University (including Municipal College of Technology)	23	18 (4 ^c)	61 53 (5 ^a)
Nottingham, University College	4 (2 ^a)	1	4 (3 ^a) 1
Oxford University	31	26	83 61
Reading University	4	3	8 4
Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester	—	1	1 3
Seale Hayne Agricultural College	1	—	1 —
Sheffield University	5	7	14 14
University College, Southampton	1	1	1 1
WALES:				
University of Wales:				
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth	4	4	7	12
University College of North Wales, Bangor	6	2	9 (1 ^a)	6
University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff	—	—	1 1
University College of Swansea	—	1	1 3
Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff	6	10	7	11
SCOTLAND:				
University of Aberdeen	1	—	2
University of Edinburgh	66 (2 ^a)	48	126 (2 ^a) 135 (3 ^a)
University of Glasgow	20 (2 ^a)	14	33 (2 ^a) 32
University of St. Andrews	1	1	2 2
IRELAND:				
University of Dublin:				
Trinity College	10 (3 ^a)	5	13 (3 ^a) 9
University College, Dublin	1	—	1 —
Coombe Hospital, Dublin	19	15	19 15
Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	11	16	12 17
Totals	{ 940 (211 ^a)	817 (190 ^a)	1,680 (229 ^a) 1,484 (251 ^a)
EUROPE:				
Austria	—	2 8
France	—	20 19
Germany	—	31 —
Switzerland	—	(a) —
Italy	—	2 —
Holland	—	2 —
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	—	(a) — 87

* Occasional or part-time students.

† Has teachers recognised by the University of London.

(a) Information not available.

APPENDIX V.

First Degrees and Diplomas obtained, 1936-37.

First Degrees and Diplomas

	Arts, including Laws, Economics and Commerce, Architecture		Pure Science		Medicine, including Dentistry		Technology, including Engineering, Applied Chemistry		Agriculture, including Forestry, Horticulture, Vet. Science		
	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	Deg.	Dip.	
<i>Universities.</i>											
Birmingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Bristol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambridge	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Leeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Liverpool	1	—	—	—	—	17	14	—	
London	27	6	6	—	3	—	14	—	
Manchester	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Oxford	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Reading	...	“	...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Sheffield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wales : Aberystwyth	...	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	1	
Edinburgh	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	
Glasgow	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
St. Andrews	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Other Institutions and Governing Bodies.</i>											
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	
L.R.C.P. & S. (Edinburgh), and L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
L.D.S., R.C.S.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
L.M.S.S.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	
Faraday House Engineering College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Loughborough College	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
TOTAL	63	9	7	—	7	42	47	30	3

APPENDIX VI.

Educational Distinctions obtained, 1936-37.

A.—POSTGRADUATE DEGREES.

A.—POSTGRADUATE DEGREES—*continued.*

Degree	University or College	Name	Subject	Province
M.Sc. ...	London:— University College ... King's College ...	G. M. Panchang ... M. V. Rao† ... M. V. R. Srinivasa- murthy	Statistics ... Mathematics ... Engineering ...	Bombay. United Provinces. Mysore.
	Imperial College ... City, and Guilds Engineering College. London School of Economics.	P. N. Mukerjee ... J. R. Ramchandani ... J. H. Bharucha ... N. G. Abhyankar ... R. Dorniswamy ... J. Guhanthakurta ... M. M. Khan ... V. Y. Kolhatkar ... L. M. Nadkarni ... K. D. Paranjape ... Miss K. B. Vakil ... N. M. Wagle ... S. S. Surana ... B. S. Bawa ... S. N. Das Gupta ... B. V. Deshmukh ... T. T. Mirchandani ...	Geology ... Highway Engineering ... Engineering ... Economics ... Economics ... Economics ... Economics ... Economics ... Economics ... Economics ... Economics ... Engineering ...	Bengal. Sind. Bombay. Bombay. Madras. Bengal. Hyderabad. Bombay. Bombay. Central Provinces. Bombay. Bombay. Rajputana. Punjab. Bengal. Berar. Sind. N.W.F.P. Bengal.
M.Sc. Tech.	Manchester ... Manchester ...	S. N. Sen ... S. N. Das Gupta ... B. V. Deshmukh ... T. T. Mirchandani ...		
M.A. ...	Bristol ... Leeds ... London:— University College ... Institute of Education ... Bedford College ...	S. Y. Shah ... S. N. Sen ... Miss S. Iyengar ... B. C. Gohain ... K. L. Joshi ... S. Bhan ... Miss M. Varughese ...	Education... Education... English ... Anthropology ... English ... Education... Psychology ...	N.W.F.P. Bengal. Mysore. Assam. Bombay. Punjab. Madras. Bengal. Madras. N.W.F.P. Mysore. United Provinces. Punjab. Kotah. Punjab.
M.Com. ...	Leeds ...	N. S. Guha ... J. Samuel ...		
M.Ed. ...	Leeds ...	G. Ahmad ... K. R. K. Ananthan ... S. A. Qazi ...		
LL.M. ...	London, King's College ...	T. N. Kaul ...		
LL.B. ...	Cambridge ...	G. Singh ... Y. Raj ...		

B.—FIRST-CLASS HONOURS, DISTINCTIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

	University or College	Name	Particulars	Province
	Cambridge	V. K. Rao H. C. Sarin V. M. Joshi T. K. Jha	Wrangler; Mathematical Tripos, Part II. Elected to Scholarship. Wrangler; Mathematical Tripos, Part II. Senior Scholarship. Mathematical Tripos, Part III, with distinc- tion. Senior Sophomore. Economics Tripos, Part II, Class I. Elected to Exhibition, 3rd year.	Madras. United Provinces. Bombay. Bihar and Orissa.
	Leeds	J. O. Lal	B.Sc. Honours, Textile, Class I.	Punjab.
	Liverpool	T. S. Subramanian ...	Awarded Milne Medal on Performance in D.T.M. Examination.	Madras.
	Manchester	S. M. Mohta	Manchester Corporation Research Scholarship.	Bombay.
	Edinburgh	M. M. Vadi	B.Sc. Engineering, I Class	United Provinces.

† Awarded mark of distinction.

B.—FIRST-CLASS HONOURS, DISTINCTIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES—continued.

	University or College	Name	Particulars	Province
	Glasgow	N. C. Saha	Engineering, 1st (Equal) Medal in Higher Applied Physics. 2nd Walker Prize in Applied Mechanics. 1st Heat Engines Prize.	Bengal.
	London:— King's College	N. M. Dave	B.Sc. Engineering, I Class Honours. Siemens Prize Electrical Engineering.	United Provinces.
	City and Guilds Engineering College.	M. M. Thomas	B.Sc. Engineering, I Class Honours.	Travancore.
	London School of Economics.	S. D. Nargolwala ...	B.Com., 1st Class Honours, Group A.	Bombay.
		W. R. Natu	B.Sc. (Econ.) 1st Class Honours, Government.	Bombay.
	Royal Veterinary College	B. Chandra	1st Class Prize in Chemistry in 1st Professional Examination.	
	London School of Printing.	R. J. Bajpai ...	Two first-class Certificates	United Provinces.
		K. I. H. Siddiqui ...	Seven first-class Certificates and first prize in Costing.	United Provinces.
		R. S. Mounsey ...	Four first-class Certificates	Madras.

One student obtained the degree of B.Ed. in Edinburgh and one the same degree at Glasgow, while 59 students (including 11 women) obtained Diplomas in Education, 18 (including 6 women) in London, 11 (including 3 women) at Leeds, 5 in Bristol, 2 in Aberystwyth, 18 in Edinburgh, 3 in Dublin. Two women students obtained the Cambridge Teachers' Certificate and one the London Teachers' Certificate. Two women students obtained the National Froebel Union Certificate, and one the Teachers Diploma of the Montessori Training College.

Twenty-one students (including one woman) obtained the Diploma of the Imperial College, and two students at the Royal Veterinary College obtained the M.R.C.V.S. One student at the London School of Printing obtained the Certificate of the City and Guilds of London Examination in Printing.

C.—MEDICAL DISTINCTIONS.

Degree	Name	Medical School or College	Province
F.R.C.S. (England)	H. K. Doctor	St. Thomas's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	Bombay.
	S. K. Ghosh	St. Bartholomew's Hospital ...	Bihar.
	R. L. Mehra	London Hospital	Punjab.
	C. P. V. Menon	London Hospital	Madras.
	S. K. Menon	Guy's Hospital and University College Hospital.	Bombay.
	A. N. Mukerji ...	Middlesex Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London Hospital and Edinburgh.	Bengal.
	R. T. K. Nayar ...	London Hospital and Edinburgh ...	Madras.
	B. N. B. Rao ...	London Hospital and Edinburgh ...	Mysore.
	B. N. Sinha ...	Middlesex Hospital, London Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	United Provinces.
	A. K. Talwalkar ...	St. George's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	Bombay.
M.R.C.P. London	G. L. Talwar ...	St. Thomas's Hospital and London Hospital.	Punjab.
	S. D. Ambegaonker ...	King's College Hospital ...	Bombay.
	C. Arunachalam ...	British Postgraduate ...	Madras.
	B. P. Bhattacharya ...	King's College Hospital and British Postgraduate.	Bihar.
	P. C. Dhandha ...	British Postgraduate and Edinburgh St. Bartholomew's Hospital ...	Punjab.
	J. Ghosh ...	British Postgraduate ...	Bengal.
	Miss P. T. Madhav Amma ...	British Postgraduate ...	Madras.
	S. S. Misra ...	British Postgraduate ...	United Provinces.
	B. P. Niyogi ...	British Postgraduate ...	Bengal.
	J. C. Patel ...	British Postgraduate ...	Bengal.
	C. C. S. Saha ...	London Hospital ...	Bombay.
	J. C. Saldanha ...	British Postgraduate and Edinburgh	Bengal.
	S. Sen ...	West London Postgraduate ...	Bengal.

C.—MEDICAL DISTINCTIONS—continued.

Degree	Name	Medical School or College	Province
Ph.D. (University of London), Helminthology (non-clinical).	G. D. Bhalerao ...	School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.	United Provinces.
F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh).	A. N. Mukerji ...	Edinburgh, London, St. Bartholomew's, and Middlesex Hospitals.	Bengal.
	C. C. Chari ...	Edinburgh	Madras.
M.R.C.P. (Edinburgh).	B. P. Bhattacharya ...	King's College Hospital and British Postgraduate Medical School.	Bihar.
	H. Chaudhuri ...	British Postgraduate and Edinburgh.	Burma.
	L. N. Goel ...	British Postgraduate, London Hospital and Edinburgh.	Bengal.
	J. G. Parekh ...	St. George's Hospital, British Postgraduate and Edinburgh.	Bombay.
	M. S. Rao ...	—	Madras.
	D. N. Roy ...	Edinburgh	Punjab.
	M. P. Sinha ...	—	Bihar.

Medical postgraduate Diplomas were also awarded as follows:—

Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	...	...	...	...	20
Tropical Medicine and Hygiene ...	...	...	...	...	16
" Public Health ...	...	...	...	...	4
" Laryngology and Otology ...	...	...	...	...	2
" Psychological Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	2
" Child Health ...	...	...	...	...	5 (including 1 woman).
University of Liverpool:—					
Diploma in Tropical Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	9
University of London:—					
Diploma in Public Health ...	...	...	...	...	6
" Medical Radiology ...	...	...	...	...	2
" Bacteriology ...	...	...	...	...	2
" Clinical Pathology ...	...	...	...	...	1
University of Edinburgh:—					
Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene ...	...	...	...	...	1
" Public Health ...	...	...	...	...	1
University of Wales:—					
Diploma in Tubercular Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	5
T.C.D.:—					
D.G.O. ... ... ...	...	...	...	...	3 (including 2 women).
University of Cambridge:—					
Diploma in Medical Radiology and Electrology ...	...	...	...	...	5

APPENDIX VII.

Athletic and other Distinctions obtained, 1936-37.

University or College	Name	Province	Particulars
Bristol	R. H. Munje ...	Central Provinces	Represented the University at Cricket and Table Tennis.
Cambridge	D. H. J. Dhamija ... Amarjit Singh ... B. C. Khanna ...	Bombay ... Punjab ... Hyderabad Deccan	Awarded Half "Blue" for Tennis. College Colours in Tennis. Captain of the Badminton Club. Awarded "Blue" for Cricket.
Leeds	R. G. Patil ...	Bombay ...	Cricket Colours.
Manchester	C. P. Halkatti ... D. N. Parandare ... R. V. Shah ... G. M. Nabar ...	Bombay ... Bombay ... Bombay ... Bombay ...	Putnick Prize, No. 1 and Tennis Colours. Putnick Prize, No. 2. Putnick "Prize, No. 3.
Edinburgh	W. H. Jacks ... D. Patel ...	Bengal ...	1st in Pole-Vault, Edinburgh University, and also Scottish Inter-Univ. Sports. Sports "Blue." Cricket "Blue."
London: University College ...	C. D. Anand ... M. F. Beg ... S. Chakravarti ... R. Bhavnani ... D. Dattachoudhuri ... M. M. Desai ... P. N. Haksar ... R. B. Marvankar ... J. Mukerjee ... K. N. Navroji ... G. L. Suvara ... S. T. Shevde ...	Punjab ... Bhopal ... Bengal ... Deccan ... Bengal ... Bombay ... Central Provinces Bihar ... Bengal ... Sind ... Punjab ... Central Provinces	Lawn Tennis Club: Colours, 1936-37; Varsity Half "Blue," 1935. Badminton Club: Captain, 1937; Colours, 1935-37. 1st Polo Team: Colours (Goalkeeper). Badminton Club: Colours, 1935-37; Committee Member. Lawn Tennis Club: Colours, 1937. Debating Club: Committee Member. Lawn Tennis Club: Colours, 1935-36; Varsity Colours, 1936; Varsity Champion, 1936. Badminton Club, 1935-36. Lawn Tennis Club: Member of 1st Team. Lawn Tennis Club: Colours, 1937; Member of Varsity Team. Hockey Club: 1st XI Colours. Debating Society Secretary. Also member of Union Committee and Acting Union Secretary. Badminton Club: Secretary; Half Colours, 1937. Lawn Tennis Club: Colours, 1937; Varsity Half "Blue," 1937; Secretary, 1936-37. Badminton Club: Colours, 1937; Secretary, 1936-37. Badminton Club: Colours, 1937.
King's College	D. Chattopadhyay ... W. H. Golay ... C. A. Lawrie ... D. E. Bilmoria ... K. Chand ... R. C. Deb ... C. G. Menon ... K. Singh ... S. K. Verma ... M. V. Rao ...	Bengal ... Bombay ... Punjab ... Bombay ... Punjab ... Bengal ... Madras ... Delhi ... United Provinces United Provinces	Full Colours, Rowing. Secretary, International Society. Full Colours, Hockey. Full Colours, Badminton and Tennis. Secretary, Laws Society. Captain, Badminton Club. Full Colours. Treasurer, International Society. Full Colours, Badminton; Captain, Full Colours, Tennis. Half Colours, Hockey. Full Colours, Tennis. President, International Society.
Queen Mary College ...	B. R. Dave ... N. N. Dhar ... M. G. Mohammed ...	Simla ... Kashmir ... Kashmir ...	Member of Badminton Club. " " " " Member of Chess Club. "
Faraday House	N. P. Nazir ... K. Singh ...	Bombay ... Punjab ...	Member of Cricket Club. College Tennis Cup.
Loughborough	S. Alaganan ...	Madras ...	Pilkington Tennis Trophy.

APPENDIX VIII.

Summary of Practical Training for Period from 1st October 1936 to 30th September 1937.

Branch	Total number of Applications	Cases in which offers were received			Not placed			Withdrew	Pending
		Total	Placed	Refused	Total	No facilities	Applicants unqualified or wanted wages, &c.		
Civil and Municipal	16	9	7	2	5	1	4	1	1
Electrical:									
Long	45	22	17	5	11	7	4	4	8
Short	43	32	26	6	6	1	5	4	1
Automobile	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Marine	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aviation	12	9	9	—	1	—	1	—	2
Mechanical :									
Long	27	17	14	3	—	—	—	1	9
Short	31	30	27	3	—	—	—	—	1
Railway Engineering ...	8	4	2	2	—	—	—	1	3
Railway Traffic	17	11	11	—	2	—	2	2	2
Printing	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Various technical subjects ...	68	36	30*	6	19	10	6	3	13
Totals	274	176	147	29	45	20	22	16	40
Corresponding figures in previous year.	235	165	124	41	36	18	18	10	24

* Does not include 11 visits.

APPENDIX IX.

List of Firms, &c., who have offered Facilities for Practical Training, 1936-37.

Great Western Railway.	Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester.
London, Midland and Scottish Railway.	Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Manchester.
London and North-Eastern Railway.	G. C. Ferriday, Esq., M.I.M. and Cy.E., M.San.I., Thundersley.
Southern Railway.	George Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Derby.
Air Service Training, Ltd., Southampton.	W. T. French and Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.
Edgar Allen, Ltd., Sheffield.	
Alley and Maclellan, Glasgow.	L. Gardner and Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
The Amalgamated Dental Co., London.	Brücke Gebrücke, Hamburg.
Anglia Films (Continental), Ltd., London.	General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
Anglo-Scottish Beet Sugar Corporation, Ltd., Nottingham.	E. Gerrard and Son, London.
James Archdale & Co., Ltd.	Gas, Electricity & Transport Depts., Glasgow Corporation.
Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.	Thos. Goldsworthy and Sons, Ltd., Manchester.
William Asquith, Ltd., Halifax.	Guest and Chrimes, Ltd., Rotherham.
Associated Equipment Co., Southall.	Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.
Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.	Gwynes Pumps, Ltd., Lincoln.
W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford.	
Sir W. H. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Salford.	J. and E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford, London.
Barlow, Hepburn and Gale, London.	Robert Hall and Son, Bury.
Battersea Borough Council (Electricity Depart- ment), London.	Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa.
Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.	Hattersley, Ltd., Keighley.
Electricity and Salvage Depts., Birmingham Corporation.	Hayward Tyler & Co., Ltd., Luton.
Birmingham Municipal Bank.	Thomas Hedly & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
G. T. Bradley, Esq., M.I.C.E., Beverley, Yorks.	Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., London.	Hicks, Hargreaves & Co., Ltd., Bolton.
The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.	H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.
Electricity and Works Dept., Bristol Corporation.	Hopkinson, Ltd., Huddersfield.
British Broadcasting Corporation, London.	Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on- Tyne.
British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., Hayes.	Hull Chemical Works, Ltd., Hull.
British Hartford-Fairmont Syndicate, London.	
British Oil and Cake Mills.	Igromatic Electric Co., Ltd., Bedford.
British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford.	Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.	
Brookhirst Switchgear, Ltd., Chester.	Robert Jenkins, Ltd., Rotherham.
Broom and Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.	Jenson and Nicholson, Ltd., London.
The Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.	Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., Charlton.
Burgoynes Burbridge & Co., Ltd., London.	
Montague Burton, Ltd., London.	George Kent, Ltd., Luton.
Butterworth and Dickenson, Ltd., Burnley.	W. H. Kerns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., Cambridge.	Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.
Milns Cartwright and Reynolds, Ltd., London.	Fried. Krupp, Magdeburg.
Chamberlain, Hookham, Ltd., Birmingham.	
Mr. Philip Clarke, Westminster.	
Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.	
Cowan, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.	
Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.	
Crossley Bros., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.	
Crow, Catchpole, Ltd., London.	
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hatfield.	Laurence Scott Electromotors, Ltd., Norwich.
Dental Manufacturing Co., London.	
Devon Valley Mill, Bradninch, Devon.	Macfarlane Engineering Co., Ltd., Glasgow
John Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London.	P. and W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.	A. and J. Main & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
The Electric Apparatus Co., Ltd., London, S.W. 8.	Marconi's Wireless Co., Ltd., London.
English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.	Marshall, Sons (Successors), Ltd., Gainsborough.
English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.	Mather and Platt, Ltd., Manchester.
Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Nottingham.	Maudsley, Ltd., Dursley, Gloucester.
Everett, Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London.	Metropolitan-Cammel, Ltd., Birmingham.
	Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Man- chester.
	Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
	Minster & Co., Ltd., W. I.
	Mirrlees, Watson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
	Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport.
	Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.
	Motor Rail, Ltd., Bedford.
	O'Neil European Machine Co. of Montreal, W.C. 2.

C. A. Parsons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 I. K. Paznaski, Lodz, Poland.
 Petters, Ltd., Yeovil.
 Philips, Endhoven, Holland.
 Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., Silvertown.
 The Power Plant Co., Ltd., West Drayton.
 Fawcett, Preston & Co., Ltd., Bromsgrove.
 Price's Patent Candle Company.

Ransomes and Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.
 Reader and Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.
 A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-upon-Tyne.
 Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.
 A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Seagers, Ltd., Dartford, Kent.
 Shell-Mex and B.P., Ltd., London.
 A. and W. Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
 Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London.
 Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., nr. Nottingham.
 Stewart and Lloyd, Ltd., W.C. 2, Glasgow.
 Stothert and Pitt, Ltd., Bath.
 Stratton & Co., Birmingham.

Thomas Smith and Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.
 Thorn and Hoddle, Ltd., London.
 Th. Tiesen, C. E., Esq., Birmingham.

Van den Bergh and Jurgus, Ltd.
 Verity's, Ltd., Birmingham.
 Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Crayford.
 Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.

Usines Vermylen, Baesrode, Belgium.
 United Steel Cos., Ltd., Sheffield.

Watney, Combe Reid & Co., Mortlake.
 W. H. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
 Waygood-Otis, Ltd., London.
 G. and J. Weir & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
 Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Bradninch.
 James Williamson and Son, Ltd., Lancaster.
 Wilts United Dairies, Ltd., Trowbridge.
 B. Winstone and Sons, Ltd., London.
 Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.
 Wuppertaler Garnbleicherei U. Faberei Edward
 Goebel Kom-Ges. Wuppertal-Barmen.

APPENDIX X.

LIST OF SCHOLARS UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1936-37.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Government of India.				
*B. S. Anand ...	22.9.34	21.9.37	English	Institute of Education, London.
*I. C. Bahree ...	20.8.34	19.8.36	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Wolverton.
†B. S. Baswani ...	25.4.32	24.4.37	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
J. B. Bayas ...	27.9.35	26.3.39	Aircraft Inspection ...	College of Aeronautical Engineering, London.
C. L. Bhandari ...	18.3.35	17.3.40	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
W. C. Blakeney Britter	14.2.36	13.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Horwich.
S. A. A. Bukhari ...	31.8.36	30.8.39	Printing	College of Technology, Leeds.
*K. C. Chopra ...	20.8.34	19.8.36	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Derby.
*B. K. Gupta ...	11.7.31	10.7.36†	Mercantile Marine ...	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
M. Hassan ...	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
M. ul Hasan ...	28.4.33	27.4.38	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
S. N. Husnain ...	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
H. D. Kapadia ...	9.4.36	8.4.41	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
*M. I. Kidwai ...	11.7.31	10.7.36†	Mercantile Marine ...	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
T. N. Kochhar ...	18.3.35	17.3.40	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
R. S. Krishnan ...	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
*A. H. Marley ...	20.8.34	19.8.36	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	L.N.E.R., Doncaster and Newcastle-on-Tyne.
P. N. Mathur ...	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
†H. K. Mumtaz ...	25.4.32	24.4.37	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
E. S. Muthukrishna ...	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Derby.
R. D. Nadirshaw ...	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	S.R., Eastleigh.
P. P. Nazir ...	30.4.34	29.6.37	Aviation Research ...	Queen Mary College, London.
M. H. Paranjpye ...	27.9.35	26.3.39	Aircraft Inspection ...	College of Aeronautical Engineering, London.
R. S. Rajagopalan ...	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Wolverton.
B. L. Rawat ...	20.9.35	19.9.38	Zoology	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
A. M. D'Rozario ...	10.9.37	9.9.40	Helminthology	Selwyn College, Cambridge.
P. Sahai ...	14.2.36	13.2.38	Railway Carriage and Wagon Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Derby.
Irshad Ali Shah ...	6.9.37	5.9.40	Metallurgy	Imperial College, Royal School of Mines.
C. B. Shrivastava ...	28.4.33	27.4.38	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
I. H. Siddique ...	4.9.36	3.9.39	Printing	London School of Printing.
Didar Singh ...	28.4.33	27.4.38	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.

* Returned to India.

† Excluding two years' sea-going experience.

‡ Scholarship ceased on appointment to R.I.N.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Government of India —continued.				
*S. N. Singh	10.5.37	9.5.42	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth.
K. V. Srinath... ...	4.9.36	3.9.39	Cytology and Plant Genetics	King's College, London.
S. D. N. Srivastava ...	29.2.36	28.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	G.W.R., Swindon.
M. K. Tandon ...	7.9.36	6.9.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	G.W.R., Swindon.
R. Tandon	28.9.37	27.9.42	Marine Engineering (R.I.N.)	Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth
*H. O. Toomoy ...	20.8.34	19.8.36	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	S.R., Ashford.
E. L. Towner-Jones ...	14.2.36	13.2.38	Railway Mechanical Class Apprentice.	L.M.S., Crowe.
Bombay.				
C. P. Halkatti ...	9.10.33	31.1.38	Textiles	College of Technology, Manchester.
Burma.				
Miss K. E. Brnen ...	20.9.37	19.9.39	Geography	University College, London.
Maung Ba Choe ...	20.9.37	19.9.39	Electrical Engineering (Wireless).	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Maung Po E ...	20.9.37	19.9.40	Meteorology	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Maung, E. ...	12.10.36	11.10.38	Medicine	Birmingham University.
Maung Maung Gale ...	10.9.37	9.9.39	Physical Training Diploma	Technical College, Loughborough.
Maung Kau Gyi ...	10.9.37	9.9.39	Arts & Crafts	Goldsmith's College, London.
Maung Tet Htoot ...	13.9.35	12.9.38	Buddhism	School of Oriental Studies, London.
Maung San Htwe ...	23.12.36	22.12.39	M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary College of Ireland, Dublin.
Miss Mamie Kaing ...	20.9.37	19.9.40	Domestic Science and Needlework.	King's College of Household Science.
Ma Ma Khin... ...	26.9.37	25.9.39	Dictation and Child Development.	University of Chicago.
Maung Htu Kyaw ...	5.10.36	4.10.40	M.R.C.V.S.	Royal Veterinary College, London.
Har Bans Lal ...	24.9.36	23.9.38	Medicine...	Manchester University, and Princess Elizabeth of York Hospital for Children, London.
Maung Ko Lay ...	19.10.36	18.10.39	Agricultural Chemistry...	University College, Bangor.
Saw Htin Lin Myn ...	11.10.35	10.10.38	Banking	London School of Economics.
Paw Nyun ...	19.10.36	31.7.38	Teacher's Diploma ...	Edinburgh University.
Maung Ohn ...	19.10.36	31.12.37	Teacher's Diploma ...	University College, Southampton.
Saw Marcus Paw ...	25.9.37	24.9.39	Medicine (M.R.C.P.) ...	University of Edinburgh.
Maung Anng Po ...	12.10.36	11.10.39	Engineering	Liverpool University.
Sundaram Pillai ...	25.9.37	24.9.39	D.O.M.S., D.L.O. ...	Moorfield's Hospital.
*Baig Nath Porshad ...	28.9.35	27.2.37	Ophthalmology	Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.
†Inderjit Singh ...	1.1.35	30.1.37	Physiology	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge, and Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.
*Maung Tint Swo ...	28.9.35	28.2.37	Teachers' Diploma ...	University College, Exeter.
Ba Thaw ...	23.12.36	9.3.42	Chartered Accountancy...	Richard Sheraton & Co., Brighton.
Maung Tin Thoin ...	25.9.37	24.9.40	Ground Engineering ...	Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble.
Maung Ba Thi ...	28.9.35	27.9.38	Applied Chemistry (Petroleum).	Birmingham University.
San Po Thin ...	19.10.36	18.10.39	Arts and Crafts	Central School of Arts and Crafts, London.
Maung Maung Tin ...	20.9.37	19.9.39	Electrical Engineering (Wireless).	Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Maung Wun ...	24.9.36	23.9.39	Oriental Studies... ...	St. Catherine's Society, Oxford.

* Returned to India.

† Deferred passage.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Madras.				
G. C. Arya	8.2.37	7.5.38	Aviation Air Service Training, Ltd., Hamble.
M. M. Farookhi	...	15.10.35	15.10.37	Sugar Engineering ... Royal Technical College, Glasgow.
B. J. Hegde	21.10.35	19.10.38	Glass Technology ... Sheffield University.
*M. Moinuddin	...	6.11.33	5.11.36	Sugar Manufacture ... Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.
V. V. L. Rao	4.1.37	3.1.39	Electrical Engineering (Wireless). Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
V. G. Sundaram	...	9.11.36	8.11.38	Wireless Communication Imperial College, City and Guilds College, London.
Punjab.				
†Hansraj Dhandha	..	3.7.35	2.7.36	Wool University College, Nottingham, and Germany.
Miraj-ud-Din	8.10.34	7.10.37	Paints and Varnish ... Hoyle, Robson, Barnett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.
*Surya Kanta	3.7.35	30.6.37	Sanskrit St. Catharine's Society, Oxford.
*R. N. Mehta	7.1.35	30.9.35	Toilet Goods Germany and France.
†Miss Z. M. Nabi	...	9.1.37	31.7.38	Teaching Cambridge Training College for Women.
United Provinces.				
C. P. Agrawala	...	22.9.36	21.9.38	Pharmaceutical Chemistry College of the Pharmaceutical Society.
G. R. Athavale	...	12.8.37	12.8.39	Sugar Engineering ... Fawcett, Preston & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.
Miss M. D. Dasania	...	1.9.37	31.3.39	Teaching Institute of Education, London.
K. B. L. Gupta	...	26.9.36	25.9.38	Pigments, Paints and Varnishes. Germany.
Miss M. K. Mehta	...	2.9.36	31.3.38	Teaching Institute of Education, London.
*Miss E. B. Mukund	...	7.9.35	31.3.37	Teaching School visits.
A. Sanghi	...	15.6.36	14.6.38	Sugar Engineering ... Mirrlees, Watson & Co., Ltd. Glasgow, and R.T.C., Glasgow.

SCHOLARS FROM INDIAN STATES.

Baroda.				
M. A. Buch ...	...	1.10.35	30.9.37	Comparative Religion ... London School of Economics.
†K. G. Das ...	...	Loan		Ophthalmology ... Moorfields Hospital, London.
*D. S. Dighe ...	...	Loan		Zoology ... University College, London.
*R. R. Garekhan	...	Loan		Bacteriology ... Manchester University.
C. M. Ghorpade	...	4.10.36	3.10.39	Economics ... Jesus College, Cambridge.
N. G. Kalelkar	...	27.4.37	26.4.40	Research in Linguistics Paris.
B. C. Lele ...	...	11.9.37	10.9.38	Teachers' Diploma ... Institute of Education, London.
*A. K. Panemanglor	...	1.4.35	30.9.37	Electrical Engineering ... Technical College, Loughborough.
Kashmir.				
G. M. Butt ...	...	1.10.36	30.9.38	Forestry University College, Bangor.
D. N. Dhar ...	...	27.9.37	26.9.39	Architecture University College, London.
A. A. Firdous	...	1.10.36	30.9.38	Forestry University College, Bangor.
Mohd. Yaqub Khan ...	...	5.10.36	4.10.38	Public Administration ... London School of Economics.
Ghalam Mohiuddin ...	...	1.10.36	30.9.38	M.R.C.P. ... London Hospitals.
*G. Murtaza ...	...	17.10.32	16.10.36	Engineering ... Imperial College, City and Guilds College.
S. Narboo	...	6.10.36	5.10.39	Civil Engineering ... Imperial College, City and Guilds College.
M. G. Naqi ...	...	6.10.36	5.10.39	Civil Engineering ... Imperial College, City and Guilds College.
Fazal Rahman	...	23.9.36	22.9.39	F.R.C.S. (E.) ... Edinburgh.
Shiv Dev Singh	...	8.10.36	7.10.38	Administration ... Manchester University.
A. R. Zubair ...	...	6.10.36	5.10.39	Civil Engineering ... Imperial College, City and Guilds College.
Mysore.				
M. B. Shankarappa ...	Sept. 1935	23.9.38	Ferrous Metallurgy	Sheffield University.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

‡ Silver Jubilee Scholar.

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &c.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
Sussex Trust.				
J. E. Anthony ...	1.10.34	30.9.39	Medicine ...	King's College, London.
† H. E. Barker ...	18.9.33	17.9.36	Agriculture ...	Reading University.
R. A. G. Bennett ...	16.9.36	15.9.39	Mechanical Engineering ...	G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.
*Miss W. M. Day ...	13.9.33	12.9.35	Geography ...	Edinburgh University.
Miss K. M. French ...	1.10.36	30.9.39	Medicine ...	London School of Medicine for Women.
D. V. Marcon ...	26.9.36	25.9.39	English ...	King's College, London.
† Miss J. Moffatt ...	21.9.36	20.9.37	Teaching ...	Goldsmith's College, London.
† Miss A. B. Speirs ...	18.9.33	17.9.36	Nursery School Diploma	Rachel MacMillan Training College, London.
† G. R. Wain-Heavy ...	20.9.33	19.9.36	Chemistry ...	Tutors.
† W. J. Zorab ...	18.9.33	19.9.36	M.B., B.S. ...	King's College Hospital Medical School, London.
Lytton Moslem Scholarship.				
M. O. Ghani ...	26.9.36	25.9.38	Agricultural Chemistry ...	Rothamsted Experimental Station.
*A. B. M. Habibullah ...	27.10.34	26.10.36	Librarianship ...	University College, London.
Nagpur University.				
R. S. Thakur ...	5.10.35	30.9.37	Oil Technology ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
Indian Cotton Research Committee Scholarship.				
*N. Ahmad ...	1.10.34	30.9.36	Entomology ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
Imperial Council for Agricultural Research.				
*V. P. Rao ...			Plant Physiology ...	Nebraska University.
Silver Wedding Fund, Punjab.				
*B. Bhanot ...	1.10.30	31.7.34	Veterinary Science ...	Royal Veterinary College, London.
† S. H. Bhat ...	1.10.34	30.9.37	Mathematics ...	Magdalene College, Cambridge.
† S. Swallhey ...	1.10.31	30.9.35	Agricultural Economics ...	Germany.
Prince of Wales Reception Fund Scholarship.				
M. C. Pani ...	2.10.36	1.10.37	Municipal Engineering ...	G. F. Bradley, Esq., M.I.C.E.
De Souza Trust.				
W. H. Jacks ...	20.6.35	30.9.38	History ...	Edinburgh University.
G. J. D. Rodrigues ...	11.8.33	10.8.37	B.Sc. (Econ.) and I.C.S. ...	University College, London.
F. L. Sheldon ...	29.6.36	30.9.37	Honours degree and I.C.S. ...	St. Catherine's Society, Oxford.
D. A. Thomas ...	24.6.36	30.9.38	Tripos and I.C.S. ...	Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge.
King Edward Memorial Fund Scholarship.				
B. G. Ghate ...	19.11.34	18.11.36	Ph.D. (Economics) ...	London School of Economics and Midland Bank.
*P. Kapre ...	18.9.33	17.9.35	Ph.D. (Wireless) ...	Imperial College, City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
M. N. Kekre ...	7.10.35	6.10.37	Physics ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
P. S. Mene ...	27.9.37	26.9.39	Chemical Engineering ...	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
† M. G. Mohoni ...	5.10.36	4.10.38	Psychology (Post-graduate) ...	University College, London.
*Y. M. Mulay ...	5.10.36	4.10.37	Librarianship ...	Long Ashton Research Station, Bristol University.
V. G. Vaidya ...	23.9.35	22.9.37	Ph.D. (Fruit Storage) ...	University College, London.

* Returned to India.

† Passage deferred.

‡ Scholarship ended.

SCHOLARS SENT BY VARIOUS TRUST FUNDS, &c.—continued.

Name	Scholarship—		Subject of Study	Place of Study
	commenced	ends		
P. N. Kerrawalla Trust.				
*†R. D. Asana	...		Plant Physiology (Ph.D.)	Imperial College, Royal College of Science.
H. E. Darawalla	...		Administration	Imperial Airways, London.
R. A. Daver	...		M.R.C.P.	London and Edinburgh Hospitals.
*H. M. Doctor	...		Tailoring	London.
M. D. Dubash	...		Accountancy	
*M. M. A. Dubash	...		Ophthalmology	
H. M. Engineer	...		Engineering and I.C.S. ...	London.
B. A. Meher-Homji	...		Engineering	Imperial College (City and Guilds), London.
Miss G. B. Kabraji	..		Medicine	Dublin.
*†N. H. Merchant			Medicine	University College Hospital and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
*†R. D. Mistry	...		Electrical Engineering ...	B.T.H., Ltd., Rugby.
*†S. D. Nargowala	...		Economics and Accountancy.	London School of Economics.
J. B. Screwvala	..		Actuarial	Edinburgh.
B. S. Sidhwa	...		Banking and Accountancy	Central Bank of India.
F. N. Taraporewala	...		Medicine	Coombe Hospital, Dublin, and London.
R. H. Variava	...		Dairying (N.D.D.)	Scotland.
N. H. Wadia	..		Engineering	Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.
Parsee Panchayet.				
D. N. Bansha	...		Aviation	London Aeroplane Club, and De Havilland.
S. P. Broacha	...		Tailoring	Tailor and Cutter's Academy.
H. N. Chothia	...		Aviation	
J. R. Engineer	...		Engineering	King's College, London.
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